Exhibit A

One way that CALFED investment in the Trinity River Basin could provide direct benefit to the Delta fresh water supply

The Interior Secretary is legally required to restore the fisheries of the Trinity River- by federal trust obligations to preserve the federally reserved fishing rights of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and the Yurok Tribe, by Area of Origin law, by the Public Trust Doctrine, and by explicit Congressional direction. Examples of the latter include the 1955 Trinity River Act (P.L. 86-386), by which the Secretary is "authorized and directed to take appropriate measures to ensure the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife..."; the 1984 Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act (P.L. 98-541, amended by P.L. 104-143), which requires the Secretary to restore Trinity fisheries to levels (including harvest levels) which existed prior to construction of the Trinity Division of the CVP; and by the 1992 Central Valley Project Improvement Act (P.L. 102-575), which requires the Secretary to complete the Trinity River Flow Evaluation and, provided that the Hoopa Valley Tribe concurs, to implement the Flow Evaluation's recommendations.

Exhaustive studies have demonstrated that effective restoration of the Trinity River requires hydraulic mobilization of the sediment which has accumulated in the CVP-diminished river. For satisfactory sediment mobilization, the draft Trinity River Flow Evaluation recommends maximum dam releases of 11,000 cubic-feet-per-second (cfs) in "extremely wet" years and 8,500 cfs in "wet" years. However, under present conditions these release rates are not implementable because several downstream improvements begin to be inundated when rates exceed 6,000 cfs.

As illustrated on the following page, mobilization of a given amount of sediment requires a larger total volume of water if release rates are limited to 6,000 cfs than would be necessary if releases of 8,500 and 11,000 cfs can be employed. The difference is a long-term average of 150,000 acre-feet of water per year; CALFED investment in modification of downstream improvements to permit the higher release rates would free this volume of water from restoration duty in the area of origin and make it available for other beneficial uses, such as improvement of Delta conditions.

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